MONDAY, MAY 21, 1883. Amusements To-Day.

Aljon Opera Moune-Pop. #15 P. M. Brooklyn Park Theatre-Herman. 9 P. M. Breaklyn Park Theatre-Hermann, S.P. M.
Caston-Princas of Trainmote, S.P. M.
Conscopultion Theories—The Herry War. S.P. M.
Duly's Th. afre. La Jolle Parlimense, S.P. M.
Fifth Avenue Theatre-Bob. S.P. M.
Grand Opera Messes—Article 47, S.P. M.
Madiana Nquire Theatre—Hastian Mustrila, S.P. M.
Milliana Nquire Theatre—Russian Honeymon, S.P. M.
Milliana Nquire Theatre—Hastian Honeymon, S.P. M.
Nively Theatre, Hallyn—Young Mrs. Winthess, S.P. M.
San Francisco Opera House Disploy Reps. S.P. M. San Francisco Opera Rouse Binds of Reys. 8 P. M. Spreace's Palmon Stanic Hall-Variety, 8 P. M. Sarp Theorem To Austin. 8 P. M. Tany Pastor's 1-845-86, Theorem-Vin. 8 P. M.

Union : quare Thentre-Arkstright's Wife. s.P. M. Wallack's Phontre La Belle Russ. & P. M. Vindsor Theatre-Hit Second Leve. 8 P. M.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the veck ending May 19, 1883, wan: 150,736 Thursday 147,487 Friday 150,087 Saurday 148,701 Weekly Total for the week.

The Western Tornadoes.

The tornadoes which during the last two or three weeks have carried death and destruction across broad tracts of fertile and thickly populated country in the Western and Southwestern States have exhibited uch awful power and caused so much less of life that the attention of the whole people has been called to them. These torms rank with volcanic cruptions and great earthquakes among the most terrible xhibitions of the destructive powers of sature. They are all the more impressive beause, though they shake the very ground in their progress, they are born in the clouds out of nothing, as it were, and the weapon with which they strike is only the soft air, hanged for the time into an engine of destruction which no work of human hands can resist. In the afternoon or evening of a ultry day, when the atmosphere seems strangely still and oppressive, fantastic boking clouds, ominously black or gleaming lurbily, and endowed with swift, whiching motions, suddenly make their appearance, and come rolling and tumling up from opposite points in the Rushing together, these cloud battalions seem to engage in a desperate battle along the line where the opposing curcents of warm and cold air that form the tornado meet. Then the rotating funnel characteristic of the fully developed tornado is let swiftly down to the earth, a roaring noise like the rush of a thousand express trains fills the air, and the work of the storm glant begins. As the black, whirling cloud initiel advances it often makes long lears, ometimes clearing several miles at a bound, eaving the intervening country untouched. and wherever it strikes the carth everything-houses, trees, barns, fences, bridges, churches, villages is swept away in a winkling. Sometimes the storm plays the most remarkable frenks; people are lifted odily from the ground, carried through the dr amid a shower of debris, and set down unnjured many yards or many rods away; tence rails are driven through the sides of buildings, or even through the trunks of trees, as if they had been shot from a catapult; houses are lifted from their foundaions, whirled around, and set down again with no more injury than the loss of some plaster and window glass. In the recent tornado at Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, a house containing five persons is said to have been lifted from its foundations and carried out into Lake Michigan.

The characteristics of these storms are se well marked, and they have occurred with such frequency during the last two or three years, that meteorologists have had a good opportunity to study them. The result is that the atmospheric phenomena immedimees which the sky presents when a tornado be of much service. The Government weather officers furnish plenty of predictions of the approach of rainy weather and cold waves, in the seasons when rainy weather and cold waves are expected by everybody, but these awini Western tornadoes, of whose coming warning is needed, if it is ever needed, burst upon populous towns and thickly sottled farming districts like an enemy rushing from an ambush. About the only advice the weather watchers seem able to give the inhabitants of the threatened regions is to keep a sharp eye on the clouds, and by all means to dig safe places of refuge under ground, where they can seek shelter with their families and valuables at a moment's notice. Perhaps this is the best of all advice, too. Weather prophets are not of much account, and people who expect nothing from them, but learn to judge the weather for themselves, generally suffer least from unexpected storms.

While tornadoes are very erratic, ye there are, as experience has shown, certain regions, notably along the Mississippi and Misseuri valleys and in the neighborhood of the great lakes, where they are particularly apt to occur. This is probably owing to the situation and form of the country with referonce to the opposing air currents which are concerned in the production of such whirling storms. Cases have been known in which the opposing currents pressed against one another without any extraordinary aerial disturbance until some peculiarity in the formation of the land caused an inequality of pressure, and thus the tornado sprang into being full armed, as though it had burst

from a prison. A great deal of speculation has been indulged in of late as to the influence of extraterrestrial causes upon the earth's meteorology. Some persons think a connection can be traced between the periodical return of the sun spots and the prevalence of violent storms upon the earth. The evidence on this point has been, so far, conflicting. During the last two or three years astronomers have been watching with great interest the solar storms which recur at intervals of about cleven years, and which during 1881 and 1882 and so far this year have, at times, exhibited extraordinary fury. Whether they, or the causes which produced them, have had any effect upon the earth's weather is a question that cannot yet be definitely anwered. But it is known that they have made their effects felt upon the magnetic condition of the earth, and twice last year during the prevalence of extraordinary outbursts in the sun the telegraphs were crippled all over the world. The sun-spot theorists point to this fact, and say that if a sun storm can cause a magnetic needle on the earth to tremble and shiver as if shaken by an earthquake, fill the heavens with the flaming streamers of the aurora, and cripple the Atlantic cable, it may be able to make its

power felt also in the production of storms.

thers, while admitting the magnetic influ-

ence of sun stories upon the earth, pooh-

upon terrestrial storms. A great deal of careful observation and discussion will be needed before it can be decided who is right. In the mean time the inhabitants of the regions where tornadoes are likely to occur had better let the men of science fight out the battle alone, and study the clouds for themselves, not forgetting that a good dugout is the safest place in a tornado.

The Circulation of the Silver Dollar. Since the passage of the BLAND-ALLISON bill of Sept. 28, 1878, the mints of the United States have coined, in round numbers, 140,000,000 silver dollars. Of these there remained stored in the Treasury, May 1, about 106,000,000, showing that about 34,000,000 had gone into actual circulation. In addition, there were then outstanding about \$72,000,000 of Government certificates of \$10 and upward, convertible into silver dollars at pleasure, but not into gold, so that for practical purposes they represent 72,000,000 silver dollars. The currency of the country has, therefore, been replenished with this coin to the extent of \$106,000,000.

These facts prove effectually that the sliver dollar, while admittedly inferior in bullion value to the gold dollar, can nevertheless to a certain extent maintain itself in circulation side by side with gold and greenbacks. At the same time they show that its weight and bulkiness cause its paper representatives to be preferred to it by 72,000,000 to 34,000,000, or in the proportion of over two to one. Here at the East the actual silver dollarnot the trade dollar, which, not being a legal tender, is circulated by a sort of fraud-is comparatively rare, but at the West it seems to be more of a favorite, and is in general use. But even there, when the coin is offered in large quantities, the banks and bankers in certain localities object to receiving it except at a discount which will compensate them for the cost of transporting it to the financial centres where they have balances to meet. In general it may, however, be said that there is no depreciation yet in the cur--rent value of the silver dollar, and that for practical purposes it is as good as gold.

The interesting question now for economists to consider is how much longer this equality between silver and gold coin will be kept up. Under the operation of the BLAND-ALLISON law the Treasury is required to purchase silver and coin silver dollars to the number of not less than 24,000,000 per year. Thus far it has succeeded in complying with the requirement without materially trenching upon its stock of gold, because it has been able to pay out all but 34,000,000 of the silver dollars thus acquired. If the public will go on taking off its hands the fresh stock manufactured from month to month, at the rate of 2,000,000 per month, the process can continue without detriment. But supposing, as is very probable, that the limit of absorption has nearly been reached? In that case the Treasury would go on exchanging its gold for silver at the rate of say \$21,000,000 per year, and have to pile up the silver in its vaults without being able, as it is now, to pay it out or to issue certificates against it, with which to replace its gold. Six years of this depletion would empty it of gold and leave only silver with which to pay the national obligations, including the interest on the funded debt. The public would then have to take sliver dollars, or certificates representing them, whether they liked them or not, and instead of there being 106,000,000 of them in circulation the amount would be 259,000,000, and a very slight change in the balance of our trade with Europe would drain us of gold and leave us with a silver currency exclusively.

What would be the effect of this substitution on our business it is difficult to say, but it could hardly fail to produce inconvenience. if nothing more.

The Alarming Famine of Preachers.

An ancient saint of the original Christian aith would perhaps indulge in horse laughter, for a single moment, if he could now spend an hour on earth in reading the weekly newspapers that boast of being the bulwarks ately presenting tornadoes and the appear- of modern religion. Look, for example, at the way in which they treat the question over which the Rev. Dr. Johnson greaned the trouble is that warning of their coming before the General Assembly of Presbytecannot be given long enough in advance to I rians at Saratoga last week. It will be remembered how the reverend dector bewalled the "famine of preachers," now "rapidly approaching culamity," as is shown by the fact that two thousand Presbyterian churches are at this time decorated with pulpits which yawn in valu for preachers. Most of these empty pulpits are to be found in what are called poor churches, not any of them in the temples of fashion and fortune. Thus there is, if we may so speak, a corner in Presbyterian preachers. The fat flocks hold them in such a way that the lean flocks cannot get hold of them. The flocks that browse in rich pastures know nothing of the famine; the flocks that berd in scrubby fields suffer all its calamities and shiver unbeeded.

It is an extraordinary state of things, the like of which has never been known in any other country. If the famine spreads and grows more intense, what will become of the Presbyterian pulpits throughout the land? If more than one-third of the Presbyterian churches in the United States are now lamenting the lack of preachers, there is ground for the apprehensions of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, and he may well dread the day when two-thirds of them will be in the same forlorn condition.

Well, this question of the "famine of preachers" is discussed, from time to time, by the papers that fly the flag of modern religion. And what is their favorite remedy for it? Attract men to the pulpit by the glitter of gold; pay heavier salaries to preachers; show them that they can make money there. Give them such incomes that they can live in fine style, figure in high society, and have a soft thing of it. They are constantly whining over the poor pay of preachers, and giving this as the reason why the demand is greater than the supply; they are forever declaring that preachers do not get their full share of the prizes of life, and that they have fewer chances to get rich than are enjoyed by men of other vocations. This, they tell us, is the reason of so many pulpits being vacant, and then they warn us that these pulpits will never be filled until the jingle of the money box is loud enough to tempt men into the clerical profession.

original Christian faith were to read the arguments on this subject in these papers, he would be thrown into a queer state of mind. What! is this the flowering of modern Christianity? Do these millions of men who profess to believe in the religion of the New Testament take this view of their duties to it? Have they any notion at all of its sanctions, or any living faith in its doctrines, or any desire for heaven, or any dread of hell, or any belief that their fellow men are hastening to damnation, or any idea of their responsibilities under the Gospel? It is these things, which cannot wither in a Church Imbued with the ancient spirit of original Christianity. that should impel men to become preachers -not the desire for filthy lucre. The Church that is full of this spirit will not suffer from poon the idea that they have any influence | the famine bewailed by the Rev. Dr. John-

We say that if an ancient saint of the

son, but will always enjoy an abundant growth of preachers, ready to sacrifice all worldly prospects in the service of their faith. We have no doubt that should the Rev. Dr. JOHNSON urge this ancient view upon the General Assembly of Presbyterians at Saratoga, be will stir up his brethren and at the same time put to shame the snivelling mercenaries of the religious press.

News by Way of Boston.

Mr. STEPHEN B. FRENCH, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, went to Boston last week in order to study the reformstory and correctional system practised in that town. The results of his observations at Deer Island and elsewhere have not yet been made public.

In the Boston Herald we find an account of an interview with Mr. FRENCH on police matters in New York; and the report contains the following passage:

"What has been the result of the movement in Nev York against the gambling houses?

's against the gambling house in New York to-day,'
There isn't a gambling house in New York to-day,'
Commissioner Persen, calluly.
'What!' exclaimed the reporter, with mild surprise. "'As true as you and I sit here,' returned the Commissioner, emphatically, 'there isn't a gambling den, public or private, in the metropolis; not one. I mean that

here is not a place where a man can bet a dollar, for in

stance, in a game of fare. There is, to be sure, some policy selling and some bunco work; but these phases of gambling it is well nigh impossible to stop." This announcement was intended for the benefit of Boston people, but it is rather interesting and important to New Yorkers. If Mr. French is accurately reported, and is himself as exact and veracious in statement as a Police Commissioner should be, the sun rose this morning upon an extraordinary

state of affairs in New York. A city of thirteen or fourteen hundred thousand inhabitants, without a single gambling house, public or private-a single place where a man can bet a dollar! Does Mr. FRENCH intend that his words shall be taken literally, or is there, in some one of the inner recesses of his mind, a subtle distinction between gambling places in actual existence and gambling places the actual existence of which is officially known to the police?

In responding to a tonst to the navy, at the banquet given in Washington to the Society of the Army of the Potomac, Admiral Rob-GERS said:

"We have not one large and efficient ship of war, and our few good shops are not of the best type. So far as I know, we have not one very good gua of even moderate calibre on shore or affect, and, what is worse, I fear we have not the trained artisons and the forges to make

These facts do not reveal the whole truth In regard to the condition of the mayy. The Secretary in his last report stated that there were thirty-seven "available cruising war vessels," namely, one first-rate, fourteen second-rates, and twenty-two third-rates. Thirty-one of these ships were then in commission. Congress voted money enough to support 1.817 officers of different grades. That would be about fifty-nine officers to each ship, and one officer to every five scamen.

Including the retired list of 301, there are 2,118 officers in the navy, 7,074 seamen, and 950 apprentices. In the Marine Corps there are 77 commissioned officers on the active list, 13 on the retired list, 500 non-commissioned officers, and 1,500 privates. The whole naval establishment cost last year \$15,032,-646.26. The actual running expenses of this sham navy of thirty-one nearly worthless ships, as compared with the cost of the formidable navies of England and France, are astounding when the inefficiency of the one is contrasted with the enormous power of the others.

Our navy has fallen to its present disgrace ful condition through corrupt management. Congress has treated the service with great liberality. Beginning with 1867, two years after the close of the civil war, and including 1882, the annual appropriations have aggregated \$325,997,185.

During the eight years of Secon Ronnson's rule successive Republican Congresses voted him \$177,381,605, or more than twentytwo millions a year. Investigations have shown where a great deal of that money went. It was stolen by thieves.

The abuses which have demoralized the navy seem to flourish still in full vigor. Mr. John F. Dezendorp, a Republican member of the last Congress, in an open letter to the President, says:

"The abuses in the pavy word lat Norfoth lare floresait and outrageous violations of the laws and regulations governing that department, and account in some means ure for the excessive cost of the work done on the Pinta, recently repaired at that yard. I call cour special atten-tion to this vessel, a tag of disk lone. She has had expended on her more than \$100,000 for remains. I as satisfied and can prove that during the Congressional campaign last fall men were borne upon the roils and paid for work weeks at a time who did not put a feet inside the navy yard or do an hour's work there." Since Mr. Dezendorf's letter was written

the Pinta has been condemned by a Board of Inspection as unfit to make a voyage to the Pacific through the Strafts of Magellan.

It will require something more than a plaintive appeal from Admiral Roporus to get an old-fashloned Robesonian appropriation from the next House of Representatives.

The Finest Sen Beaches.

Our esteemed neighbors the Times and Evening Post have lately been discussing the disadvantages under which they seem to think the people of New York labor in regard to finding suitable and desirable places in the country where they can get recreation during the warm season.

Of late years the real trouble has been to make selection among so many that are good, both near at hand and at a long distance. In the vicinity of New York are situated the finest sea beaches on the Atlantic coast, and some of them are so near that business men can attend to their affairs in town, and yet take a run down to them for a few hours' refreshment, and still be able to get back to the city at night to sleep. And there are others, exceptionally attractive, to which they may go at night, to return in the morning, without undertaking a daily journey which can be called tiresome.

These places are on the seacoast, or on on or the other of the coasts of Long Island Sound, and the hotels to be found at them are numerous and exceedingly well kept, while some of these houses are the best watering place hotels in the Union. So far, therefore, from the busy men of New York having anything to complain of as to their opportunities for summer recreation, they are really far more fortunate in that respect than the inhabitants of most great cities. They have no need to go far away from town to get fresh and vivifying country air.

And when the railway connections with the Brooklyn Bridge are established, the whole of Long Island, offering the most desirable country resorts for the summer in the whole East, will be even easier of access than it is now. Coney Island, too, may be reached about as readily as the Central Park. Yet the fertile writers for our contemporaries are pretty sure to repeat every spring. at the first touch of warm weather, just about the same complaints as those to which

made with them in this country. But the on-

trance of several great nations into trade com-pacts with Madagascar may also have an in-direct political bearing. For, although not one of these nations undertakes in the agreement to resist French encronchments on the island, yet all might properly combine in pointing out

how their commercial interests would be in-jured by such encroachments. Gallows oratory has now become so popuaf at the South that an execution without a speech from the victim may soon be regarded as an imperfect and disappointing performance. The other day, in Texas, a colored man addressed a crowd of two thousand people from the scaffold for more than two hours. Last Friday, John C. Jones, who was hanged at Lexington, in Georgia, recognized the pre-vailing custom, and felt it due to the audience that he should apologize for being unable to give them a first-class speech. "Gentlemen and fellow citizens," he said, "I have never spoken publicly before, especially to so large a crowd, and I do not feel as if I can do myself justice." Still he determined to say something appropriate, and accordingly remarked "it may be that many of you may be called upon to answer the same call I am. I hope." he added, "that you may all meet death as well as I do." It is not impossible that with the growing demands for gallows oratory, we shall soon find condemned men pending their last days in great labor over their valedictory addresses, so as to do themselves justice, and looking upon this matter as a President might upon his message to Congress, or a college graduate on his commencement dissertation.

Foundlings have a very hard time in many other institutions besides the one at Tewks-Out of 125 of them admitted last year into the Chicago Home for the Friendless, no fewer than ninety-seven died in the institution itself, and enough others to make the total over 100 died soon after being given away to private individuals. This is not quite so bad a showing as that of Tewksbury, where, within a given period, every founding but one perished; but it is still a very bad one. Probably similar institutions in other cities would reveal a state of things much like that which exists in Chicago

During the last fiscal year the exports of agricultural products were three times as great in value as all others combined. The value of manufactures exported was about one-seventh of that of the exports of all sorts, and the value of mining products, including mineral oils, about one-fourteenth. During the last sixty years the value of the agricultural products has ilways been about three-fourths of that of all the exports, and in the great grain year of 1880 the proportion reached the enormous figure of over 83 per cent. A table of freight charges in the last report of the Bureau of Statistics upon foreign commerce indicates that the average Irright charges for wheat from Chicago to New York have gradually fallen off to about onethird of what they were in 1868, not only by rail, but by lake and canal and lake and rail.

The subjoined paragraph is credited to the Union and Advertiser, a newspaper published in Rochester:

What is the matter with the great grammatical cen-cur-Vac Ses? It severely criticises every intic blunder of the cutte apparation, and yet it yesterday got off the oliowing blood-curri ng sentence. If the bour had not seen support. National would have had to have seen carried out of the thriden, as he would have been in no condition to have walked out."

We observe only two intentional misstatements of fact in the four lines from the Union

1. The Sun does not severely criticise every little blunder of its contemporaries. Life is too short.
2. The blood-curlling sentence quoted above

was uttered, not by THE SUN, but by Police Captain WILLIAMS.

COL. GEO. H. BUTLER RESIGNS.

He Can't Keep Warm, he Isn't Paid, and he therefore Retires with Dignity.

en. Hofus Ingulis, U. S. A., Quartermaster General. SIB: I have the honor to transmit herewith my resignation as Forage Master, U. S. A., stationed at Port Keogh. My reasons for taking this step are these. It is still cold in that portion of the "banana belt" of the Northern Pacific Railway which runs through Dakota, Montana, and Oregon. By a biunder male at the hard marters of direction. There there was hoves frace polings. On the 11th of May it was found absolutely necessary to send out Companies A, R. C. P. and H to remote indext hand to cut would—a summer wors. The hay for the cavelry is to be obtained in the same manner later in the season. This bringing of soldier labor into competition with self-supporting citizen industry-taking thousands of deliars out of the a post as Koogh garrisoned by only four companies, with Crow King off his reservation—has produced a state of feeding to which I will no more than refer in an official semment. I will say, however, that describes are very frequent under tien Terry, even non commissioned officers going, and I am told by officers of experience on the frontier that this adding of the axe and the seythe to a soldier's equipment will in no degree decrease them. The second reason—and a most important one—is that, owing to the blunder made by den Terry, none of the corplayers of the Quartermaster Department at Keogh, many of them with families, have on this 13th day of May been paid for April. This is a serious inconvenience where the commissary store requires cash on delivery, and there are no supplies to be obtained elsewhere.

As I am in service and measurably amenable to dis-ipline, I hope my resignation and statement of facts will not fall into the hands of the "brigands of the press," as did a recent document alleged to have been

signed by Gen. Terry.

I pass this over the head of Gen. Terry, and address it direct to the War Department—that is to eay, I return my rank and emoluments to the source from which I received them.

Gen. Terry won't mind not being cousidered by any-

body in the matter. I have the henor to remain yes obedient servant, Gronge H. Butler. Fort Kroon, Montana, May 13.

Tachts.

Mr. William H. Langley, the owner of the yacht Comet, is reported in the World to have sa. hant there was "nothing wrong with the model of the Grayling. That she was upset," he continued, "proves noth ing for I'll guarantee to open any boat that has yet been built. If the Grayling is a death trap, then my boat one also, and so is every other boat in the clubs. Nav I'll go further, so is every coasting schooner in the United States. If we are not to go sailing until we find a craft that can't be upset, then we may as well dishand our yacht clubs and burn our yachts. The sailing yacht that can't be knocked down and illied and sunk has not een built." Mr. Langley speaks as if he was angry at something

but he has also forgotten something. It is not very long since we had a saiting yacht here that could not be snocked down and sunk. She was called the Madge. It was Capt. Duncan's boast that he was as safe on board the Madge in a squalt as he would be anywhere, because she could not possibly be upset. She might be heeled over until nearly half her deck would be under water, and she would always right herself even if her skipper made no effort to help her. and there are plenty of yachts of the cutter type that can't be capezzed. It is very probable that many of our pilot boats can't be capezed. It really requires more skill and more pluck to handle a light draught centreboard boat in a squall than it does to manage a cutter and while there are flects of beautiful centreboard yachts that with good management are perfectly safe, here are also too many drowning boxes whose wonderful speed and stability many have heard of but few have ey says, but he should not guarantee to upset any yacht hat ever was built. A little further inquiry will vince him that there are yachts that can't be upset.

From an interview with Gen. Benjamin F. Butter in the

sphere of action."

New York Herald. "Well, Governor, suppose we become a trifle nore personal. What do you think of Gov. Cleveland?" "Oh, I don't know. It would be both indelicate and To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Is there in this large city any gentleman who will give me employ ment! I am married, 32 years of age, speak German, ment; I am married, 32 years of age, speak German, and do not skink any henorable kind of work. I have veinly tried, through the medium of new sapers, to precure work, but semestee or intert seem to be unformate. I write a very rapid band, an agent of accountant and onderstand bank repring. At a great series are very urgent, and, as my wife shortly expects of the confined, an almost driven to desperation. I supend to some thristian gentleman to assist me. Two years ago I had a business of my own her host it. All I deep it a some steady comproment paying a moderate solary. Should say of your readers assist me. I shall never cease to express my gratified to them. aproper for me to discuss either him or his acts. Possibly; but he, Pattison, and yourself are the tidal wavers, and people talk very freely about you. Why not Gov. Cieveland impresses me as an earnest, patriotiman who wishes to do his full duty to the State. He is new to public affairs, and the mistakes he makes are could naturally arise from his freshness in the

He Boes Not Wish to be Regarded as a Crank. The Age of Dogs.

Starving and Crying for Work

we have referred.

The treaty which Germany has just signed with the Malagasy envoys, at Berlin, is purely a commercial one, like the treaty previously a commercial one, like the treaty previously a commercial one. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I find TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. IN THE TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOF. IN THE SUN of soday I read the letter of "Mrs. B.S." relative to the age of her black and tandag, in which she asks whether tweats years is a very old age for a dog. I own a black and fan dog, the mane of which is slip. He is now in his twenty fourth year, and is as sented and as quick to catch a fat as he was fifted by years ago. See York, May 17.

Capt. T. F. Thering. BROUKLYS, May 19.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S DESK,

OHIO'S NEXT ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, May 20 .- Judge Hoadly's im-

proved chances for the Demogratic nomination for Governor since his disclaimer of affiliation

with Mr. Pendleton or of special interest in the

Senator's political fortunes have roused the Republicans in this part of the State, so that

within a few days the issues of the coming con-

test have been taking shape, and the availa-

bility of candidates is discussed with the view of making an earnest canvass.

The liquor issue, which predominated last

year, the Democrats insist upon thrusting to

the front this summer, while the Republicans,

In Cleveland at least, would be quite willing

because of the foreign element in party calcu-

lations, to displace it in favor of questions of wider scope. "The liquor question," says Editor Cowles of the Leader, "is settled. A law

has been passed which will be declared consti-

tutional, and the campaign will be conducted

with only ensual regard to that matter, and with

distinct dividing issues upon the tariff and upon

a strong plank for protection. The State will

be thoroughly canvassed on that question. We

will charge upon the Democrats the responsi-

billty for the wool schedule in the new law and

force them into a defence. We shall endorse

civil service reform and make them show

their bands on that. Their platform must

commit them upon these questions, or else

they will be liable to the charge and conse-

civil service reform. Our platform will have

The Situation as Viewed by Prominent He-How Autoinut Secretary French and Others

oured Copies of a Precious Relle. WASHINGTON, May 19 .- On April 22, 1880, both Houses of Congress formally accepted as the gift of the heirs of the late Joseph Coolidge, Jr., the desk on which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. It was intrusted by them to the Hon, Robert C. Win throp of Boston with a letter expressing the wish of the donors that it "might have a place in the Department of State in connection with the immortal document which was written through which this wish was communicated to Congress. Both Houses took formal notice of the gift. In the House of Representatives a letter from Mr. Winthrop was read, as follows:

My Dran Siz: Winthrop Was roud, as Ioliows;
My Dran Siz: I have been privileged to bring with me
from Boston, as a present to the United States, a very
precious instorical reite. It is the little desk on which
lift. Jeferson wrote the original draft of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Jefferson wrote the original draft of the Declaration of Independence.

This dess was given by Mr. Jefferson himself to my
friend the late Joseph Coolings of Boston, at the time of
his marriage to Jefferson's granddeoghter, Miss Randolph; and it bears an autograph inscription of singular
historia, written by the illustrious author of the Declaration in the very last year of his life.

On the recent death of Mr. Coolidge, whose wife had
died a year or two previously, the desk became the
property of their children—Mr. J. Randouph Coolinge, Br.
Algertion Coolinge, Mr. Thomas Jefferson Coelinge, and
Mrs. Ellen Dwight—who now desirs to offer it to the
United States, so that it may beneeforth have a place in
the Department of State, in connection with the immortal instrument which was written upon it in 1770.

They have done me the honor to make me the medium
of this distinguished with any local proposed in the bands of the Chief Magistrate of the nation in
their axine and at the request. Delr name and at their request.

Freedown in Freedom, with the highest respect, very faithfully, your obscilent servant.

How. C. Winnings.

His Excellency Rutherronn B. Havis.

quences of evasion. We shall carry the election His Excellency Rumanean R. Have.

The the House of Representatives adopted a resolution thanking the Jefferson heirs, naming them separately. "for the patriotic gift," and formally accepting "the precious relic," in "the name of the United States," and directing that it "be deposited in the state Department. In the Senate similar proceedings took place, the day there, as in the House of Representatives, having been set apart for the ceremonies. The desk is described by one of Mr. Jefferson's biographers as "a little writing desk three inches high," which has upon it this inscription, placed there by Mr. Jefferson himself: Thomas Jefferson gives this writing desk to Jeseph If we can poil a full vote, and there is every indication that a full vote will be called out. Editor Wait of the Herald is less confident.

We must expect," he says, "that the foreign element was go mainly to the Democrats. The constitutionality of the Scott Liquor law seems likely to be sustained, but that will not eliminate the question from discussion; and while, of course, it will be the thing for us to declare ourselves strongly and positively upon national issues, we cannot hope to keep fluor discussion out of the canvass. We ought to have a candidate for Governor who would attract special support from workingmen. The name of State Treasurer Turney of our Eighteenth ward, who has always been among the iron workers, and began his career as a blacksmith, is a strong one on that account. There is doubt about his willingness to accept the nomination; but if he would accept, that class of men would do anything for him, and their influence would be valuable to us."

Editor Armstrong of the Plain Dealer, the Democratic mouthpiece, doesn't allow thoughts of Republican success to onter into his calculations. "We are certain of the election," he says, "Our sole disquistude has been about the selection of our candidate. There are three or four entlemen, any one of whom would please us, but we must choose among them. I have no doubt that the Cheveland delegation will support Mr. Hossily, and it looks now to me as though he were certain of the nomination. Yet we would take Durbin Ward or Mr. Geddes with just as good grace if the preference of the Convention should lean toward either of them. The issue of the campaign will be the liquor question. The wording of the Scott law differs from that of the Pond iaw, which was declared aneanstitutional, but by imposing an arbitrary tax not only does it discriminate unjusty, but Editor Wait of the Herald is less confident. nortifition, placed there by Mr. Jefferson himself:
Thomas Jefferson gives this writing desk to Joseph
Comidize, Jr., as a memorial of affection. It was made
from a trawing of his own by Benjamin Randall, eshimetomaker of Philadelphia, wain whom he first lodged on
his arrival in that city in May, 1770, and is the identical
one on which he wrote the Beclaration of Independence. Politica, as well as religion, has its superstitions.
These gaining strength with time may one day give immarinary value to this relie for its association with the
birth of the great charder of our independence.
Monticula, Nov. 18, 1825.

sciency value to this relie for its assessmen with the birth of the great charter of our independence.

Mosticallo, Nov. 18, 1825.

After these proceedings in Congress, two copies of the "precious rolle," one for the Hon, Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, the other for the Hon. John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, were authorized, in consideration of their part in the matter. So precious was the relic considered that no more copies were ever authorized. It was intended that those two copies should possess a neculiar value. As such they were accepted by Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Tucker, by whom they were prized, as Congress intended they should be prized.

It was not long after, however, that this "precious relic" turned un in the cabinet shou of the Transury Department. It was at the time the Sherman civil service training school was in full blast, when Fronch, Upton, Lamphero, Pitney, and their confederates were going it with a free rein. These gentlemen wanted copies, too, and forthwith they set the shop at work turning them out by the dozen. In the testimony taken by the Senate committee which investigated John Sherman's operations in the Department, the desk figures frequently. According to the recollection of the workmen in the Treasury Department shop, testifying with extreme refluctance, and more disposed to keep lack the truth than to let it out, lifty copies of the "precious relic" were made, and were distributed chiefly among the Sherman crowd. Taking up the book, which Sherman tried so hard to suppress, one will find something about the matter aimost anywhere. For instance, on page 326, Mr. Frank R. Hessler being on the stand and Senator Cockrell. The examiner, the testimony runs as follows:

Q-Du you know anything shout those Jefferson deske's A-I made those, and I made these for the

Q-Do you know anything about those Jefferson desks! A-I made those, and I made these for the department by order of the department. Q .- How many of them did you make ! A - I do no nember the exact number, but I think I must have

made about ten; in that neighborhood.

Q.-By whose order or direction! A.-Some by Mr. Pitney's orders and some by the Assistant Secretary

On page 664, John P. Degges testifles as fol

The issue of the campaign will be the liquor question. The wording of the scott law differs from that of the Fond any, which was declared unes institutional, but by imposing an aristrary tax not only does it discriminate unjustly, but the tax itself is in effect a license, which the Constitution forbids, Gov. Foster has packed the Supreme Court for the purpose of having the Scott law declared constitutional. Judge White was promoted, and Judge Longworth resigned. Judge Doyle, appointed to one of the vacancies, was leaten on the temperance issue by 3,060 votes in his own district at the last election. But no such decision will settle the question. We shall carry the election, and defent the proposed constitutional amendments for prohibition and for legislative construction. If any change be made it will be in the nature of a graded license system. It looks to me now as though national issues would be subordinated to this.

Congressmant-elect Foran is equally sure of Democratic success. "All the elements of strength are with us. The party is substantially united, our ailies on the temperance question are stanch, the rivalry among the candidates is generous, and there will be not troube about the piatform. Frank Hurd and his following will no doubt make a struggle in behalf of a free trade clause, but they will be too weak to succeed. So far as the party may commit itself on the tariff-thore is no call for refleence, but quite the reverse-I think a decination meanwhile of the great principles involved. As to civil service reform, I can't see that the subject calls for serious attention, Mr. Pendiston doesn't want to meddle much with us or he may be hurt. It is cortain that neither he nor his great reform will be endorsed by the Convention, Indeed, his experience in Allen county, where an early convention, called for the purpose of passing resolutions approving his course, from the time of the resonal. We know well endount hat this is to be the skirmish for next year a battle. But we shall not let the Leguslands as Yes, sir Q.—How many of them were made! A.—I saw at one time, I think, four or five; at atomize time four or five; but the exact number I can't say. There might have been more and there might have been less.

On page 686, Frank R. Hessler testifles: Q.—Did you send one of these deals to Mr. Lamphere with your "compilments" written on a card attacked to tt? A.—Yes Nr. I think I did.
Q.—You sent one to Mr. Lamphere, and did Mr. Pitney send for one and gr. it? A.—I presime he did.
or conformation to Mr. Lamphere, and did Mr. Pitney send for one and gr. it? A.—I presime he did.
or conformation to Mr. United Mr. Upton? A.—I cannot say.

The Requisitions will not doubt force and the second of the company of the compan

Judge Hoadly is the favorite Democratic candidate in this quarter. There was strong feeling kindly to Durbin Ward, but our Mayor spelled it by trying to arrange a Ward combination with the ultimate view of sending Bookton with the ultimate view of sending Bookton with the ultimate view of sending Bookton with the stranged in." that have thus come into our possession and are recorded in this book;

"Two patty knives, a brad awl, hanner, and pinchers, a gold headed walking came, a roller state, a unif, a hat, a child a ceat with an empty milk bottle, it is to have base balls and four bais, a stray doe, with a sivery collar and bells, a Maltese cat, with a bianket, a way of beer, a black sill bullyrells, a part of child receiving a boy's facket, a girl's straw hat, a small package containing lace and a small jimmy, a crutch, claimed subsequently by a young lady; two boxes of paint brushes, a linen handkerchief with minety cents tied in it. a large blue ceation unbrella, with the mane Deacon Jones cut in the handle, a full rigged sing floating in Conservatory lake; a copy of the revised Testament, a lot of photographs of actroses, a carpeting full of old cluttes, a wik hat, a berby hat, a soft flat, a bat with two holes in it, an old straw hat, a strang of sleich bells, a setter dog, four empty porketbooks, a large market basket containing a leg of mutton, a battle of pickies and some omeas, postates, and fleur, a marriage vertificate, two hair switch, a wiz.

"I can understand by a little strain upon my."

specified it by trying, carrange a ward combination with the ultimate view of sending Bookwalter to the Senate. That was promptly resented, and Hoadly steeped in."

Henry B. Payne and his son, Col. Payne, both profess to be out of politics, as does J. H. Wade; all three have been for years pillars in Democratic councils. Henry B. Payne says, however, that if such theories as those advanced by Arnold Green upon the tariff and civil service obtain in the platform of either the State or national Democratic Convention, the party might as well consider itself booked for certain defeat. With regard to his father's retirement from politics, Col. Payne says: "All stories that he would seek or accept any office or a nomination for any office are sheer non-sense. He is 73 years old, and means to pass the rest of his days quietly." "I can understand by a little strain upon my ingenuity how most of these things may have been left where we found them," said the Sergeant, but the hats puzzle me. How it was pessible for so many people to go bareheaded through the Park and into the city's streets without discovering that they had not their hats with them is more than I can explain."

A Letter from the Violent Ward. A communication from a patient confined in

the Ward's Island Homosopathic Invane Asylino, pub-lished in Tax Sux recently, accused the asylino nurses of cruelty. A reporter who called at the asylino to see the patient was told that the patient a woman, was in one of the violent words, and that no one wood he at lowed to see her without the periods on of the chief of

Material for a New Dictionary. From the Indianopalis Janrast. The cyclone is an escaped earthquake labor-ing under temperary insanity.

SUNBEAMS. -Delaware has increased her Governor's

miary to \$2,500. At this rate per square mile the

ernor of Texas would have Smooth -Bishop Peek of the Methodist Church

has given all his property to Syracuse University, having "an ambition to die without anything."

—It has been decided to employ the elec-

tric light for the illumination of the Grand Opera at -Two hundred sacks of orange peel, valued at \$1,000, were lately shipped from San Francisco to Havre—the first shipment of the kind. Orange peet is, in fact, largely imported into New York.

-Near Bozeman, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, is a curve which, if prolonged, would make a circle GN feet in diameter. This is a very sharp curve, as 720 feet is the a mallest diameter dee -On May 10 there was a holocaust of

gambling implements at Nashville, Tenn. In compensation of the act which makes gambling felour, followed by an extensive emigration of gamblers, most of whom went to Mayor Harrison's nest of purity, Chicago.

—The fact that only three of the 2,565 rouples whom the ev Dr. Miner of Hoston has roarried have been parted by divorce, leads him to think that the state of mind which brings people to a Universalis.

lergy man for union is that which will enable them to ive happily together. -Last winter a Missourl girl leaped into a river for suicide, but, finding the water distressingly cold, she got out as soon as possible. She declared that also simply postponed her death until she could drown more comfortably; and now, with the Brst warm weather, she has executed her purpose.

-The Brown College juniors have handed the corporation a formal resolution asking that the marking system be discontinued, on the ground that it encourages superficial work, discourages hard working but not brilliant students, prompts to dishonesty, and fails of necessity to indicate a student's true worth.

- Lucy Stone is exultant over the fact that in Canada the ballot is offered to women without au-petition or effort on their part. Sir John Macdonald new Franchise bill includes unmarried women and widows for the full franchise in the same terms as men drs. Stone says that Sir John will deserve, as he will

win, the gratitude of all women. -In the French Chamber, Mr. Delafossa dwelf in trenchant language on the anomaly of a trev-erament at once "republican and attention" being represented in grand state at the coronation at Moscow Mr. Delafosse thinks that such a representation as the of the United States, the Minister to Russia and Admira on the station, would have been more suitable.

-Franz Liszt has given 2 400 golden to the Censervatorium of Vienna to found an annual scholar ship of 100 gulden for the best planoforte player. The aged Abbe, who is to spend the summer in Weimer, was present on the first of this month at a performance of his "Heilige Elizabeth" in Narburg to celebrate tha 600th anniversary of the completion of the Church of St. Elizabeth

-A California paper states that, a year or more since, a gate post that had been painted with se-called gine white, was noticed to appear black all day, gray in the twilight, and white during the night. On an investigation of this singular property of the paint, the cause was shown to exist in a new metal, which has been named settinium, on account of its pseudiar setting effects. It is found in zinc ores, and resembles zinc

-President Shepard, of the Massachusetta Phoronoconical Association, says that the salaries of drug clerks are out of proportion to their hourself lator, He protests, too, against the law classing druggists among retail liquor dealers, and condemns the men who sell liquer to be drunk on the premises. "The pharma cist has three duties—to bimself, to the community as, to his employees," a care for whose interests and proj ress he especially dwells upon.

-The Stanford Interior Journal tells how The Stanford Interfor Journal fells how on a recent Standay the frantic gestionistions of a negro caused the driver of a southern bound train, rapidly approaching the Hamsing Fork bendge, to council a half, on the supposition, of course, that something dreadful was the matter. Apprehension gave way to example the waste of the supposition of the supposition of the supposition and that the desired in the supposition of the supposition and the supposition of the suppo much strong language gravatied a while on that train.

—A druggist named Vasey has been con-

demned, in Paris, to a week's imprisonment and 2 --france damages for repeated sales of morphine to Mase Junot, amounting in 17 months to out grammes. He Junot, amounting in 17 months to use grammes. It customer at first presented the medical prescription, without which no poisonous dens can levally be supplied, and on her second purchase produced the same prescription, but after this she went constantly to the thop without producing any prescription, and she is now in a lunatic asylum. The husband then took proceedings, and has recovered damages.

-Considerable excitement was occasioned at the Opera House, Bury, in Eugland, the other night during the performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr Charles Hermann, who fills the character of George Harris, owns three South American bloodhounds with which he is supposed to struggle on the stage. Un nately, the dogs were brought on unmasted, and in the excitement of the moment they best heir femper, for they furned on their master and bit him severally. But

offices were thrown open on May 1 to receive the settle of bondholders who "opted" for the redemption of their stock at par. As the each price was within a shale of 110 france, it was, of course, not anticipated that any one application would be made. To the interes surprise of the officials, however, an individual appeared with 200 france' worth of five percent stock, which he percent if in anti-republican, who wished to spite the trovernment on the principle of the Hibernians who bought up and burned a large fumber of notes issued by a bank toward which

they were hostite. -The agricultural societies of several Prench vine-growing departments are up in arms signified some of the Spanish wines. They say in affect that the Catalonisus no longer send them true wine will could esphisticate for themselves, but take that t and keep the profit of it, at home. The and keep the product it at home way is now quite mention for reddened spanish water containing about a serpart of some endmany spirit. This passes the befrontier as wine for a duty of about a point of while of the spirit came in without water it would even france's gallon; and the revenue is thus be defrauded on every gallon of the "inicitire." It sharp neartice even for Spanlards who have a been famous as contrabandistas. One society, polition to the Minister of Agriculture, makes a soour in the same position as the currency troufacts were reversed and spurious coin were the rate and

-The boy stood on the gattery ft or

At the insight feining show.
An each selection the realized of
the show a selection to be a
1-to the for this, to be a selection of
the show a selection of the show a
For the show the record first of a head
First in the forement row.

- Prog Timble